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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/990,246	11/20/2001	Hiroyuki Okagaki	CHI3-BG82a	2164

21611 7590 09/08/2005

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EXAMINER	
MILORD, MARCEAU	
ART UNIT	**PAPER NUMBER**
2682	

DATE MAILED: 09/08/2005

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)	
	09/990,246	OKAGAKI ET AL.	
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	Marceau Milord	2682	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1)☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on *13 June 2005*.

2a)☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b)☒ This action is non-final.

3)☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4)☒ Claim(s) *1-13 and 31* is/are pending in the application.

4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6)☒ Claim(s) *1-13 and 31* is/are rejected.

7)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8)☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9)☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10)☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a)☐ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.

Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12)☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

a)☐ All b)☐ Some * c)☐ None of:

1.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

2.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.

3.☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
3) ☒ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08) Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.
4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ .
5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
6) ☐ Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

1. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

> (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

2. Claims 1-13, 31 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Chan et al (US Patent No 5991546) in view of Kawashima (US Patent No 5778312).

Regarding claims 1-2, and 31, Chan et al discloses an automotive information system (figs. 1-2), a main unit having means for detecting (4 of fig. 1) a start signal, and means for turning on a power supply to said main unit in response to said start signal (col. 5, lines 5-55); and at least one device connected to said main unit (col. 6, lines 1-45; col. 7, line 27- col. 8, line 29).

However, Chan et al does not specifically disclose the features of a means for detecting that a predetermined condition has been satisfied, and means for sending said start signal to said main unit, wherein said main unit includes means operative when said power supply is turned on in response to said start signal, for inquiring said device whether said device has sent the start signal, and wherein said device has means for answering the inquiry.

On the other hand, Kawashima, from the same field of endeavor, discloses a radio selective call receiver having a function to detect a power voltage that comprises an input switch circuit for selecting either a demodulated signal or power voltage and applying its selected signal or voltage to an analog/digital converter. A decoder and a control unit judge whether the call number of the receiver is included when output from the A/D converter is the digital demodulated signal. When the call number is included, a call report is made. When output from the A/D converter is the digital voltage signal, it is compared with a reference value. When it is smaller than the reference value, an alarm is given. Furthermore, the receiver detects the frame sync signal and establishes frame synchronization with a radio signal; it stops supply of power voltage to the radio-receiving unit. Furthermore, a radio receiving unit control circuit controls the power switch in response to a control signal from the control unit. The input/output switch circuit outputs a switch signal to the input switch circuit in response to a control signal from the control unit and selects a signal from the input switch circuit ((col. 1, line 39- col. 2, line7; col. col. 2, lines 45-65; col. 3, lines 1-33; col. 5, lines 7-65). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to apply the technique of Kawashima to the communication system of Chan in order to provide a radio communication apparatus that can effectively detect a transmission stop period by detecting the presence or absence of a preamble pattern.

Claim 3 is similar in scope to claims 1-2, and therefore is rejected under a similar rationale.

Regarding claim 4, Chan et al discloses an automotive system (figs. 1-2) comprising a main unit, and a security control unit and a wireless telephone unit that are connected to said

main unit, wherein said security control unit includes: a sensor for sensing an extraordinary event: and means for sending a start signal to said main unit (col. 6, lines 1-45; col. 7, line 27-col. 8, line 29), wherein said main unit includes; means for detecting said start signal (4 of fig. 1); means operative to turn on power supply to said main unit in response to said start signal (col. 5, lines 5-55).

However, Chan et al does not specifically disclose a means for sending, when said power supply is turned on in response to said start signal received from said security control unit, a notification request signal to said wireless telephone unit to send wireless telephone unit to request said wireless telephone unit to send a notification of occurrence of the extraordinary event; and wherein said wireless telephone unit includes: means for detecting said notification request signal; and means for activating the telephone function of said wireless telephone unit in response to said .notification request signal to notify a user of the occurrence of the extraordinary.

On the other hand, Kawashima, from the same field of endeavor, discloses a radio selective call receiver having a function to detect a power voltage that comprises an input switch circuit for selecting either a demodulated signal or power voltage and applying its selected signal or voltage to an analog/digital converter. A decoder and a control unit judge whether the call number of the receiver is included when output from the A/D converter is the digital demodulated signal. When the call number is included, a call report is made. When output from the A/D converter is the digital voltage signal, it is compared with a reference value. When it is smaller than the reference value, an alarm is given. Furthermore, the receiver detects the frame sync signal and establishes frame synchronization with a radio signal; it stops supply of power

voltage to the radio-receiving unit. Furthermore, a radio receiving unit control circuit controls the power switch in response to a control signal from the control unit. The input/output switch circuit outputs a switch signal to the input switch circuit in response to a control signal from the control unit and selects a signal from the input switch circuit ((col. 1, line 39- col. 2, line7; col. col. 2, lines 45-65; col. 3, lines 1-33; col. 5, lines 7-65). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to apply the technique of Kawashima to the communication system of Chan in order to provide a radio communication apparatus that can effectively detect a transmission stop period by detecting the presence or absence of a preamble pattern.

Regarding claim 5, Chan et al discloses an automotive system (figs. 1-2) comprising a main unit, a wireless telephone unit connected to said main unit a speaker, and a microphone (col. 6, lines 15-45); wherein said wireless telephone unit includes means for detecting (4 of fig. 1) receipt of a telephone call; and means for sending a start signal to said main unit upon detection of the receipt of the telephone call (col. 5, lines 5-55), wherein said main unit includes: means for detecting said start signals; means for turning on power supply to said main unit in response to said start signal (col. 6, lines 1-45; col. 7, line 27- col. 8, line 29).

However, Chan et al does not specifically disclose a means for informing a user of the receipt of the telephone call when said power apply to said main unit is turned on in response to said start signal received from said wireless telephone unit; means for detecting a responding operation of the user for responding to the telephone call; and means for sending, when said responding operation is detected, connecting instruction to said wireless telephone unit to request to said wireless telephone unit to connect the telephone call to said main unit; wherein said

wireless telephone unit further includes means for detecting said connecting instruction; and means responsive, to said connecting instruction, for connecting the telephone call to said main unit: and wherein said main unit further includes means for enabling the user to communicate with the telephone call by means of said speaker and said microphone.

On the other hand, Kawashima, from the same field of endeavor, discloses a radio selective call receiver having a function to detect a power voltage that comprises an input switch circuit for selecting either a demodulated signal or power voltage and applying its selected signal or voltage to an analog/digital converter. A decoder and a control unit judge whether the call number of the receiver is included when output from the A/D converter is the digital demodulated signal. When the call number is included, a call report is made. When output from the A/D converter is the digital voltage signal, it is compared with a reference value. When it is smaller than the reference value, an alarm is given. Furthermore, the receiver detects the frame sync signal and establishes frame synchronization with a radio signal; it stops supply of power voltage to the radio-receiving unit. Furthermore, a radio receiving unit control circuit controls the power switch in response to a control signal from the control unit. The input/output switch circuit outputs a switch signal to the input switch circuit in response to a control signal from the control unit and selects a signal from the input switch circuit ((col. 1, line 39- col. 2, line7; col. col. 2, lines 45-65; col. 3, lines 1-33; col. 5, lines 7-65). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to apply the technique of Kawashima to the communication system of Chan in order to provide a radio communication apparatus that can effectively detect a transmission stop period by detecting the presence or absence of a preamble pattern.

Regarding claims 6-7, Chan et al discloses a method of controlling an automotive information system (figs. 1-2) having a main unit and at least one device connected to said main unit, said method comprising the steps of: enabling said device to detect (4 of fig. 1) that a predetermined condition has been satisfied (col. 5, lines 5-55); causing said device to send a start signal to said main unit when the satisfaction of said predetermined condition is detected (col. 6, lines 1-45; col. 7, line 27- col. 8, line 29).

However, Chan et al does not specifically disclose the steps of causing said main unit to detect said start signal: and enabling said main unit to turn on power supply to said main unit in response to said start signal; causing, when the power supply is turned on in response to said start signal, said main unit to send an inquiry to said device to inquire whether said device has sent the start signal; and enabling said device to answer the inquiry.

On the other hand, Kawashima, from the same field of endeavor, discloses a radio selective call receiver having a function to detect a power voltage that comprises an input switch circuit for selecting either a demodulated signal or power voltage and applying its selected signal or voltage to an analog/digital converter. A decoder and a control unit judge whether the call number of the receiver is included when output from the A/D converter is the digital demodulated signal. When the call number is included, a call report is made. When output from the A/D converter is the digital voltage signal, it is compared with a reference value. When it is smaller than the reference value, an alarm is given. Furthermore, the receiver detects the frame sync signal and establishes frame synchronization with a radio signal; it stops supply of power voltage to the radio-receiving unit. Furthermore, a radio receiving unit control circuit controls the power switch in response to a control signal from the control unit. The input/output switch circuit

outputs a switch signal to the input switch circuit in response to a control signal from the control unit and selects a signal from the input switch circuit ((col. 1, line 39- col. 2, line7; col. col. 2, lines 45-65; col. 3, lines 1-33; col. 5, lines 7-65). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to apply the technique of Kawashima to the communication system of Chan in order to provide a radio communication apparatus that can effectively detect a transmission stop period by detecting the presence or absence of a preamble pattern.

Regarding claim 8, Chan et al discloses a method of controlling an automotive information system (figs. 1-2) having a main unit; and a security control unit and a wireless telephone unit that are connected to said main unit, said method comprising the steps of: enabling said security control unit to sense an extraordinary event; causing, when the extraordinary event is sensed, said security control unit to send a start signal to said main unit (col. 6, lines 1-45; col. 7, line 27- col. 8, line 29); enabling said main unit to detect said start signal; enabling said main unit to turn on power supply to said main unit in response to said start signal (col. 5, lines 5-55).

However, Chan et al does not specifically disclose the steps of causing, when said power supply is turned on in response to said start signal received from said security control unit, said main unit to send a notification request signal to said wireless telephone unit to send wireless telephone unit to request said wireless telephone unit to send a notification of occurrence of the extraordinary event; causing said wireless telephone unit to detect said notification request signal; and activating a telephone function of said wireless telephone unit in response to said notification request signal to notify a user of the occurrence of the extraordinary event.

On the other hand, Kawashima, from the same field of endeavor, discloses a radio selective call receiver having a function to detect a power voltage that comprises an input switch circuit for selecting either a demodulated signal or power voltage and applying its selected signal or voltage to an analog/digital converter. A decoder and a control unit judge whether the call number of the receiver is included when output from the A/D converter is the digital demodulated signal. When the call number is included, a call report is made. When output from the A/D converter is the digital voltage signal, it is compared with a reference value. When it is smaller than the reference value, an alarm is given. Furthermore, the receiver detects the frame sync signal and establishes frame synchronization with a radio signal; it stops supply of power voltage to the radio-receiving unit. Furthermore, a radio receiving unit control circuit controls the power switch in response to a control signal from the control unit. The input/output switch circuit outputs a switch signal to the input switch circuit in response to a control signal from the control unit and selects a signal from the input switch circuit ((col. 1, line 39- col. 2, line7; col. col. 2, lines 45-65; col. 3, lines 1-33; col. 5, lines 7-65). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to apply the technique of Kawashima to the communication system of Chan in order to provide a radio communication apparatus that can effectively detect a transmission stop period by detecting the presence or absence of a preamble pattern.

Regarding claim 9, Chan et al discloses a method of controlling an automotive information system (figs. 1-2) having a main unit, a speaker, and a microphone, said method Comprising the steps of enabling said wireless telephone unit to detect (4 of fig. 1) receipt of a telephone call (col. 6, lines 15-45); and causing said wireless telephone unit to send a start signal

to said main unit upon detection of the receipt of the telephone call; enabling said main unit to detect said start signal (col. 6, lines 1-45; col. 7, line 27- col. 8, line 29); enabling said main unit to turn on power supply to said maim unit in response to said start signal (col. 5, lines 5-55).

However, Chan et al does not specifically disclose the steps of enabling said main unit to inform a user of the receipt of the telephone call when said power supply to said main unit is turned on in response to said start signal received from said wireless telephone unit; enabling said main unit to detect a. responding operation of the user for responding to the telephone call; causing said main unit to send connecting instruction to said wireless telephone unit to request said wireless telephone unit to connect the telephone call to said main unit; causing said wireless telephone unit to detect said connecting instruction; and causing said wireless telephone unit to connect the telephone call to said main unit in response to said connecting instruction; and causing said main unit to enable the user unit to communicate with the telephone caller by means of said speaker and said microphone.

On the other hand, Kawashima, from the same field of endeavor, discloses a radio selective call receiver having a function to detect a power voltage that comprises an input switch circuit for selecting either a demodulated signal or power voltage and applying its selected signal or voltage to an analog/digital converter. A decoder and a control unit judge whether the call number of the receiver is included when output from the A/D converter is the digital demodulated signal. When the call number is included, a call report is made. When output from the A/D converter is the digital voltage signal, it is compared with a reference value. When it is smaller than the reference value, an alarm is given. Furthermore, the receiver detects the frame sync signal and establishes frame synchronization with a radio signal; it stops supply of power

voltage to the radio-receiving unit. Furthermore, a radio receiving unit control circuit controls the power switch in response to a control signal from the control unit. The input/output switch circuit outputs a switch signal to the input switch circuit in response to a control signal from the control unit and selects a signal from the input switch circuit ((col. 1, line 39- col. 2, line7; col. col. 2, lines 45-65; col. 3, lines 1-33; col. 5, lines 7-65). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to apply the technique of Kawashima to the communication system of Chan in order to provide a radio communication apparatus that can effectively detect a transmission stop period by detecting the presence or absence of a preamble pattern.

Regarding claim 10, Chan et al discloses an information processing apparatus (figs. 1-2), comprising a main unit and at least one device connected to said main unit, wherein said device includes: means for detecting said start signal (4 of fig. 1; col. 5, lines 5-55); means for turning on power supply to said main unit in response to said start signal (col. 6, lines 1-45; col. 7, line 27- col. 8, line 29).

However, Chan et al does not specifically disclose the features of a means for detecting that a predetermined condition has been satisfied; and means for sending a start signal to main unit upon detection of satisfaction of the predetermined condition; and means for inquiring, when the power supply is turned on in response to said start signal, said device whether said device has sent said start siga1; and wherein said device includes means for answering the inquiry.

On the other hand, Kawashima, from the same field of endeavor, discloses a radio selective call receiver having a function to detect a power voltage that comprises an input switch circuit for selecting either a demodulated signal or power voltage and applying its selected signal

or voltage to an analog/digital converter. A decoder and a control unit judge whether the call number of the receiver is included when output from the A/D converter is the digital demodulated signal. When the call number is included, a call report is made. When output from the A/D converter is the digital voltage signal, it is compared with a reference value. When it is smaller than the reference value, an alarm is given. Furthermore, the receiver detects the frame sync signal and establishes frame synchronization with a radio signal; it stops supply of power voltage to the radio-receiving unit. Furthermore, a radio receiving unit control circuit controls the power switch in response to a control signal from the control unit. The input/output switch circuit outputs a switch signal to the input switch circuit in response to a control signal from the control unit and selects a signal from the input switch circuit ((col. 1, line 39- col. 2, line7; col. col. 2, lines 45-65; col. 3, lines 1-33; col. 5, lines 7-65). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to apply the technique of Kawashima to the communication system of Chan in order to provide a radio communication apparatus that can effectively detect a transmission stop period by detecting the presence or absence of a preamble pattern.

Regarding claims 11-12, Chan et al discloses an automotive information system cable (figs. 1-2) for connecting main unit of an automotive information system comprising and a device includes in said automotive information system, comprising a first power line that enables electrical power to be supplied from said main unit power to said device when the power supply to said main unit has been turned on (col. 5, lines 5-55); a data line for enabling exchange of data between said main part and said device (col. 6, lines 1-45; col. 7, line 27- col. 8, line 29).

However, Chan et al does not specifically disclose the features of a second power line for enabling backup power to said device at least when the power supply to said main unit has not been turned on, and a signal line for transmitting a start signal from said device to said main unit; and a means for detecting that a predetermined condition has been satisfied; means for sending a start signal to said control unit upon detection of satisfaction of said predetermined condition; and means for answering an inquiry given by said control unit as to whether said electronic device has sent said start signal.

On the other hand, Kawashima, from the same field of endeavor, discloses a radio selective call receiver having a function to detect a power voltage that comprises an input switch circuit for selecting either a demodulated signal or power voltage and applying its selected signal or voltage to an analog/digital converter. A decoder and a control unit judge whether the call number of the receiver is included when output from the A/D converter is the digital demodulated signal. When the call number is included, a call report is made. When output from the A/D converter is the digital voltage signal, it is compared with a reference value. When it is smaller than the reference value, an alarm is given. Furthermore, the receiver detects the frame sync signal and establishes frame synchronization with a radio signal; it stops supply of power voltage to the radio-receiving unit. Furthermore, a radio receiving unit control circuit controls the power switch in response to a control signal from the control unit. The input/output switch circuit outputs a switch signal to the input switch circuit in response to a control signal from the control unit and selects a signal from the input switch circuit ((col. 1, line 39- col. 2, line7; col. col. 2, lines 45-65; col. 3, lines 1-33; col. 5, lines 7-65). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to apply the technique of

Kawashima to the communication system of Chan in order to provide a radio communication apparatus that can effectively detect a transmission stop period by detecting the presence or absence of a preamble pattern.

Regarding claim 13, Chan et al discloses an automotive information system (figs. 1-2), control unit implementing an automotive information system in cooperation with at lest one electronic device connected thereto, said automotive information system control unit (col. 6, lines 1-45; col. 7, line 27- col. 8, line 29) comprising means for detecting a start signal sent from said electronic device; means for turning on power supply to said main unit upon detection of the start signal (col. 5, lines 5-55).

However, Chan et al does not specifically disclose the features of a means for inquiring, when the power supply is turned on in response to said start signal, said electronic device whether said electronic device has sent said start signal.

On the other hand, Kawashima, from the same field of endeavor, discloses a radio selective call receiver having a function to detect a power voltage that comprises an input switch circuit for selecting either a demodulated signal or power voltage and applying its selected signal or voltage to an analog/digital converter. A decoder and a control unit judge whether the call number of the receiver is included when output from the A/D converter is the digital demodulated signal. When the call number is included, a call report is made. When output from the A/D converter is the digital voltage signal, it is compared with a reference value. When it is smaller than the reference value, an alarm is given. Furthermore, the receiver detects the frame sync signal and establishes frame synchronization with a radio signal; it stops supply of power voltage to the radio-receiving unit. Furthermore, a radio receiving unit control circuit controls the

power switch in response to a control signal from the control unit. The input/output switch circuit outputs a switch signal to the input switch circuit in response to a control signal from the control unit and selects a signal from the input switch circuit ((col. 1, line 39- col. 2, line7; col. col. 2, lines 45-65; col. 3, lines 1-33; col. 5, lines 7-65). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to apply the technique of Kawashima to the communication system of Chan in order to provide a radio communication apparatus that can effectively detect a transmission stop period by detecting the presence or absence of a preamble pattern.

Response to Arguments

3. Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 1-13, 31 have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Marceau Milord whose telephone number is 571-272-7853. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday-Thursday.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Nick Corsaro can be reached on 571-272-7876. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

MARCEAU MILORD

Marceau Milord
Primary Examiner
Art Unit 2682

9-2-05